

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1851.

Mr. Webster's Buffalo Speech.—Aware that a long speech, hurriedly reported and forthwith transmitted to the press five hundred miles off by telegraph, must, though mainly correct, contain inaccuracies, we have waited for a revised version of Mr. Webster's important speech at Buffalo before giving it to our readers. In a day or two we shall receive a corrected copy; but, in the mean time, it is due to the distinguished speaker that we correct one error which escaped the press, and which has been made the subject of animadversion by papers not unwilling to place Mr. Webster in a false position. Towards the close of the speech he is reported to have said, "Gentlemen, I regret exceedingly that slavery exists in the Southern States; and that Congress has no power over it." We learn through a friend of Mr. W.'s, since his return to the city—as well as by a correction published in the New York papers—that what he did say was, "Gentlemen, I regret extremely that slavery exists in the Southern States; but Congress has no power to act upon it. It may be, however, that, in the dispensation of Providence, some remedy for this evil may occur, which may be hoped for hereafter."

HATHAZARD CONSTITUTION-MARKING.—Yesterday was the day appointed for the people of Maryland to vote on the adoption of their new Constitution. What their decision was, we of course do not yet know; but certainly no people were ever called upon to give so solemn a vote on so extraordinary an instrument. Much has been said in the papers as to the loose and incorrect manner in which the Constitution was prepared for submission to the public decision; but one fact has just been established by the testimony of Mr. Brewster, Clerk of the Convention; and that is, that in the engrossment of the document one article was inserted which had been rejected by the Convention, and one omitted which had been adopted; and this seems to be only one of a series of blunders.

Perhaps the greatest source of social annoyance and injury to American cities, is the complicated evil of fire, and its accompanying mischiefs of disorderly fire companies, and the riots, disturbances, and destruction of life and property, too often arising from the quarrels of those very parties whose avowed object is, by union, to arrest the progress of fire, and to save our property from its ravages. It is most probably unknown to the large majority of our suffering citizens that an adequate remedy exists against this daily growing evil—a remedy so simple that it may always be at hand, and under the immediate control of every household, and when necessary to be resorted to, so easy of application that a child may use it. Our readers will remember some mention of the invention in a late letter of our London correspondent. Since then we have received from a friend in England a pamphlet containing a description of the invention, and numerous testimonials of its efficiency in immediately extinguishing the most raging flames. The apparatus is nearly as portable as a fire bucket; the article used (anti-combustive gas) perfectly innoxious to life or comfort, without injury to property, and at the same time instantaneously destructive to flame. These appear, upon ample testimony, to be literal facts; yet the American public have, from some cause or other, not yet been favored with a participation in the advantages of this great invention. The English patent is vested in a regularly organized company, with manufacturing establishments, doing extensive business, and sharing dividends. Their wonder-working, fire-subduing engines are rapidly distributing to every part of the British Empire. The Queen, the greater number of the nobility, and many of the principal manufacturers have the machines in their palaces, mansions, and establishments. The Association for promoting Emigration to the Canterbury settlement in New Zealand take the machines out in the vessels conveying emigrants. The invention is strongly recommended by many principal officers in the Royal Navy and well-informed commanders in the merchant service; and Lord Brougham recently said that he hoped before long no vessel would be allowed to put to sea without having some of these machines on board. The Royal Commissioners for the Great Industrial Exhibition have directed the introduction of them into the Crystal Palace, for the protection of the invaluable articles collected at the World's Fair; and if we may judge from the tone of all the leading journals, and the expressions, both public and private, of influential and intelligent individuals, few inventions of the present day have created a greater sensation in the European public.

Companies are now forming, upon a large scale, both in England and France, with a view to protection from fire, by the substitution of this new anti-agent for the old mode of conquering that dangerous enemy. If this invention be thus highly appreciated in Europe, where, owing to the nature of the materials used in building—brick and stone—fire is comparatively an unfrequent desolating scourge, and where the organization of fire companies is very complete and efficient, and their operations always orderly, how inestimable ought it to be considered in the United States, where, in many parts of the country, our buildings are constructed of highly combustible materials, and where in our cities, in too many instances, our fire companies are anything rather than a safeguard and protection. We are afraid that too often the destruction and disorders of the latter, even in a pecuniary point of view, occasion more loss than the ravages of fire itself. Altogether it must be obvious that fire and its accompanying evils are more destructive of property in our country than in all the countries of Europe combined, or in any state or condition of society recorded in ancient or modern history. The value of the new "Fire Annihilator" in the United States must rank with that of the steamboat, the electric telegraph, the cotton gin, and the railroad; and yet, strange to say, the English proprietors have not yet sought to embrace the United States in their field of operations. To put our readers in possession of one of the proofs of the great power and efficiency of the invention, we copy the annexed letter, addressed by W. Bates, Jr., the Manager of the Imperial Patent Wadding Company, Manchester, to Mr. Phillips, the Patentee and Superintendent of the Fire Annihilator Company:

DEAR SIR:—I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to the great value of your invention—the Fire Annihilator. Owing to the great interest required in the manufacture of our goods, and the consequent liability of the material to ignite, the Insurance Office have always refused to insure our premises, even at the rates paid for the most hazardous trades. Now, however, we consider ourselves perfectly safe, for, in addition to our apparatus, we have both steam and water conveyed in pipes to all parts of the building; but we consider

the Annihilator will be able to put out any fire that may hereafter occur. One that took place in January last was put out in about five minutes by three charges, (although it spread with the rapidity of gunpowder a distance of 150 feet,) and the men were enabled to resume work in an hour or two after.

Two other very great advantages the Annihilator possesses: the vapor enables persons to breathe in the room where the fire is, and the apparatus can be used without causing the least damage to the machinery, as is the case with both steam and water.

From the experience we have had of the invention, we have no hesitation in saying that even the portable machines will be found sufficient to extinguish any fire, if applied immediately on its outbreak.

We are, sir, yours respectfully,
W. BATES, JR.,
Per pro Imperial Patent Wadding Company,
W. H. PHILLIPS, Esq., London.

EMIGRATION TO THE WEST.—The Missouri Republican says that at no period since 1840 has the emigration to Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri been so general as this spring. Large accessions are daily made to their population from other States of the Union, and sections of the country which have heretofore been passed by are now rapidly filling up with population. In addition to the tide from other States, greatly increased numbers of foreign emigrants are arriving. Nearly every boat from the South, and frequently boats from the Ohio, come crowded to excess with these emigrants.

COINAGE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.
Mr. E. C. DALE, Assistant Treasurer at the United States Mint, has furnished the Philadelphia papers with the following view of the coinage of the Mint during the last month:

86,747 Double Eagles.....	\$1,734,940
26,695 Eagles.....	266,950
49,000 Half Eagles.....	245,000
224,676 Quarter Eagles.....	561,690
123,682 Gold Dollars.....	422,682
803,800 Pieces.....	3,201,262
1,254,900 Three Cent Pieces.....	37,338
969,900 Cents.....	9,699
3,038,500 Pieces.....	3,248,599
Deposits for coinage from 1st to 31st May, 1851:	
Gold bullion from California.....	\$3,205,600
Do do other sources.....	65,600
3,271,200	
Silver bullion deposited in same time.....	14,800

The U. S. ship of war *Jamestown*, Capt. Downes, bound to Brazil via Madeira, sailed from Norfolk on Monday last.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 29th March report that the Representative Chamber of the province has refused to accept the resignation of Gen. Tomas. Several of the provinces have acted likewise, and restored to Rosas all the powers he resigned.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.
ALEXANDER D. MOORE, Collector of the Customs, Wilmington, N. C., vice Robert G. Rankin, resigned.

We stated, at the close of April, that the receipts of the Alexandria Canal for that month were 5,801 tons—"the commencement." During May the receipts have been 8,219 tons, showing a monthly increase of more than 2,600, with a prospect of a continued increase.—*Alex. Gazette.*

We are often instructed by the fresh and healthful spirit, as well as amused by the naïveté, of the editorials of some of our country contemporaries. Take the annexed as an example, from the Wisconsin Mercury:

"We have been gardening this week, and, having no breath left to blow the bellows of aspiring politicians, have substituted the scissors for the pen. If those editors who are hounding their big words of defiance and reproach at each other would just take the 'scissors' and the 'pen,' and go out into the garden and dig the soil of heaven, we think they would forget their angry feelings, and possibly acknowledge that their opponents were no greater rogues than themselves. Every man and woman who is in the presence of burning bushes and springing grass, and no man can sow his seeds in anger, because the implied wish, we need not say, of Providence of the act itself precludes any such wicked intentions. With the scions of the birds, cheerfulness, and maybe the dim-remembered hopes and aspirations of our now distant childhood, come thronging back upon our hackneyed heads, and, if the freshness and luxury of these new feelings, thus aroused, moistens the eye, we need not be ashamed. Go out, then, ye swelling denizens of grain and corn-bred offices, into God's glorious sunlight, that your sluggish blood may be quickened in its flow, and your hearts refreshed by a communion with nature; if you blister your hand and get a kink in your back by a few hours of manual labor, so much the better for you. We have set the example, and can speak adventurously."

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PLANET.—Mr. J. R. HIND, the astronomer at Bishop's Observatory, Regent Park, London, has discovered another new planet. The discovery was made May 19th, in the constellation Scorpio, about 8 north of the ecliptic, and forming at the time an equilateral triangle with the stars (α) Scorpio and (γ) Libra. It is of a pale bluish color, and its light is about equal to that of a star of the ninth magnitude. The following are the observed places:

Greenwich Mean time.	Right ascension.	North Polar distance.
h. m. s.	h. m. s.	deg. m. s.
May 19, at 12 23 36	16 4 10.41	103 23 34.9
" " " 13 26 36	16 4 8.81	103 23 37.6

THE MISSISSIPPI.—The *May number of De Bow's Review* has an article of great interest on the "public lands and levees of Louisiana." The writer contends that an entirely new system of levees must be adopted along the Mississippi, or the lowlands of Louisiana will have to be abandoned. He intimates that these dykes might cost ten millions, though the *Savannah Republican* supposes that they would cost four times as much at least, and that they ought to be as strong and permanent as those along the Po, and wide enough for a spacious highway on the top. Nor would such an outlay be extravagant, for the writer in the *Review* estimates the destruction of property by the overflows of this season at from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000, and says that a proper system of levees would reclaim from three to four millions of as good land as there is in the Mississippi Delta. He adds: "The whole question, it seems to me, has resolved itself into the alternative that relief must be speedily extended or the lowlands of Louisiana abandoned. The latter alternative would be ruinous to thousands who have spent fortunes in purchasing and improving these lands; and, by reducing the amount of the annual crop of sugar and cotton in our country, would increase the price of those articles, compel us to depend for the deficiency thus caused on foreign countries, and prove seriously inconvenient to a great number of our citizens."

REMOVAL OF THE TROOPS.—At nine o'clock yesterday company C, 4th U. S. Infantry, took up its file of march, under command of Lieut. McConnell, for Fort Gratiot, at the head of the St. Clair river. As they marched down Jefferson avenue, led by the five bands of the 4th Infantry, we were unable to resist a feeling of regret and sorrow at their departure. The trains of the Band did away in the distance, silence again reigned, and the city of the Straits was left, for the first time for many years, without a military force. Under the French, English, and United States Governments successively, Detroit has continued a military post since 1783. Upon the troops being ordered home in 1837, the present barracks were built by private individuals, and have since been hired by Government at an expense of about \$400 per annum. To cut off this expense, it is said Major General Jessup has seen fit to issue the present order for the removal of the troops. Fort Wayne, three miles down the river, remains in an unfinished state for want of an appropriation necessary to that object, and in the winter of 1850, the fort, being unprotected, was of course exposed to decay and dilapidation, and became useless, or require a renewed and larger outlay to place it in condition.—*Advertiser.*

FLORIDA SENSATION.—A Key West paper says that the negro which will be murdered in that neighborhood during the season will be worth fifty thousand dollars. A number of French manufacturers are said to be using the material in the making of the finest broadcloth, by mixing it with wool or with cotton. The fabric produced by this combination equals in lustre the finest Saxony, and is as strong as linen.

CALIFORNIA INTELLIGENCE.

Our Telegraphic report of yesterday contained a fair summary of the general news brought by the last arrivals from California. We add, however, the following details of late intelligence from the mining districts, as we find it in the newspapers:

At a meeting of the miners at Horse Shoe bar, on the Sacramento, resolutions were passed that they would not recognize the right of the jurisdiction of the courts in cases of trespass on mineral claims, the ground that they could be more speedily settled, and with greater justice, by the miners themselves.

A rich gulch or ravine had been accidentally discovered about a mile southeast of the great tunnel at Coloma. The intelligence of the recent discovery in Shasta Valley is fully confirmed, says the Sacramento Transcript of May 1, by the passengers in the steamer Martha Jane, which arrived yesterday evening from Colusa. The valley extends down to where the streams join Scott's river, and a correspondent assures us that "gold at no great depth has been found in every shaft that has been sunk."

A company of four persons, engaged in a gulch at Placerita, are taking out daily \$1,000, or \$250 a piece. The gulch had been previously worked, but, owing to the banks, and washing an extra quantity of water, the company are enabled to make these large yields.

Todd's Valley, located about midway between the Middle and North Fork of the American river, is said to contain extensive diggings. There is an extensive district of country in the vicinity that has never been thoroughly prospected. The valley contained seven or eight hundred miners a few months ago.

The miners on the North Fork of Feather river are doing quite well on the bars which are able to work. In many cases, high up, the bars are covered with snow, and it is necessary to remove six or eight feet of snow before they can reach the surface of the bar. But few of them will be worked successfully, on account of the high state of the water, which must continue for a month or six weeks to come. The *Marquette Herald* furnishes the following items relative to one of the bars on the North Fork:

"The miners on the North Fork, Rich Bar, are doing well. One man, named Pool, with his partner, took out in a few days after noon 70 ounces. Other claims in the neighborhood are paying from \$400 to \$600 a day. Quite an excitement was raised at Gooden and Jacob's gulch, seven miles north of the mouth of Nelson's creek, by four or five men coming in from the mountains, and coming to the surface, that these men must have gold diggings somewhere in the neighborhood, and determined to follow them; but after two or three days they escaped in the night, and disappointed their followers. Hundreds are now travelling about the neighborhood trying to find their whereabouts, but have so far been unsuccessful. Provisions are quite plenty. Flour is selling at 25 cents.

The numerous canons and gulches within an area of five miles of Georgetown have generally paid well. Many of the canons, among others the Oregon and Missouri, have been worked over half a dozen times. The diggings were not those of the miners at all, and the surface was washed and used by the miners. Afterward, holes were sunk, and deepened, until late experience has shown that shafts sunk one hundred feet, and then the system of coying adopted, is the proper mode for working that district of country.

A friend who is just down from these diggings informs us that the miners are making very fair averages. The large yield of the leading bar of the Sacramento River is entirely dug up. Those who happened to strike the rich lead deposited along the old channel of the stream have been quite successful. There are some three hundred persons still at work there, who make on an average from eight dollars to sixteen dollars a day. The snow has all disappeared, and a little rain has been falling in the vicinity. The copious fall of water has given them who had their shaft thrown up in the gulches an admirable opportunity to wash it out.

We learn that the miners have, in a great measure, deserted these diggings on account of the difficulties with the Indians. James Gulch has been entirely deserted, whilst only some twenty persons are on the Gold Gulch. It is said that those remaining are making twenty-five dollars a day, and none below that sum.

A miner in the vicinity of Nevada took out a piece of quartz rock weighing seventeen pounds, strongly impregnated with gold. It is valued at \$2,600, and was found close to the surface.

Another rich quartz vein has been discovered several miles from Newtoun, near Deer creek. Some rich specimens have been taken out already.

We are gratified to learn from the *Stockton Journal* that the Southern mines give promise of a most prosperous season to the miners. At Mokelumne Hill, a few days since, some parties entered on a new discovery, and one day washed out \$1,500. The attack made on this rich hill by the miners threatens to level it. A party of six men, on Wood's creek, two miles from Bonors, sent down by an express rider, a few days since, \$8,000, which they had dug out of the mine. They were upon it two weeks, and they informed him that the indications were favorable for even a richer vein in the succeeding two. There are over ten companies working upon this creek, within a short distance of each other, with long toms, and all of them are doing a fine business.

Large numbers of persons are returning from Scott's river and the Mokelumne hills, and are settling on the Sacramento River, at Marysville, Long's Bar, Oregon Gulch, and Rich Gulch, and Butte Creek, where none of the mines are making less than five dollars to an ounce per day. A correspondent of the *Stockton Journal*, writing from the Mariposa, in speaking of some large pieces of gold recently found in that section, says: "The largest piece weighed fourteen pounds and seven ounces; the next is forty-eight ounces, and the next is 25 pounds. It is said that the first two are considerably impregnated with gold, though their intrinsic value is more than half their weight. The people have been doing remarkably well for the last few weeks, and they are coming fast from all parts of the country."

Marysville Herald says that the old company on Rich Bar, Feather river, are prospecting a new mine, and getting on like a furnace. They intend running about half a mile of the bar.

"The 'Alls California' of the 1st of May says: 'For the benefit of all, especially of those who believe that they do not doubt the reality of the asserted richness of some of our auriferous veins, we publish the annexed proof-positive. It is said that the mineral, as presented to Messrs. G. & Co., was only a fair average specimen of the vein; and further, that the gentleman who forwarded the mineral sent word also that it produced \$10,000 they had mineral enough blasted to produce \$50,000. We know nothing further whether it be so or not. But the public may rely fully upon the following: The assay by Messrs. G. & Co. of a piece of quartz rock, from Canon's Creek vein, 36 lbs. of gold, its weight, 273 pennyweights, value \$8,123.15; shavings about 907 ounces and 18.75 per ounce, United States mint value.'

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Information had been received at Sacramento city from Marshall's ranch, high up on the Sacramento river, of the murder of three men—Frederick Singer and John Martin, of Chicago, and Samuel Beatty, of Wisconsin, by the Indians. The latter visited the camp, pilfered and were carrying off provisions, when the men fired upon them, killing two and wounding the third. The Indians, however, pursued and dispatched them with their arrows.

The Sacramento Transcript reports a battle between a party of whites and a large party of Indians on the Coast Range. The Indians had stolen a quantity of stock belonging to Messrs. Tamm, Dyer, and Leonard's ranch, about one hundred, and twenty miles above Sacramento city. A party of twenty-five started in pursuit, and among the mountains, about forty miles distant, came upon a ranch, consisting of about 500 Indians. They were attacked, and killed about forty, the Indians having only bows and arrows. The whites returned, however, without disclosing the Indians or recovering any of the stolen stock.

REPORTED EXPEDITION TO LOWER CALIFORNIA.

The *San Francisco Herald* speaks as follows on the subject: "For many days vague rumors have been circulating in the community in regard to a certain expedition being planned in this city for the purpose of revolutionizing Lower California, the alleged hero being Gen. Joseph C. Morshed, quartermaster general of the militia of this State. These reports have at length taken shape: a grave charge has been preferred against Gen. Morshed by Mr. McDougall, of the community, to the Legislature, to the effect that he had conspired to overthrow the Government of this State; and that previous to his departure he sold a portion of the arms of the State to the house of Baker, Otis & Co., of this city, and has appropriated the proceeds to his own use; and the Governor said that he be employed to offer rewards and employ extraordinary means to secure his arrest. Common report, in addition, that Gen. Morshed had caused a vessel to proceed down to Mazatlan, touching at the island of San Juan; that on board that vessel, several hundred men who have embarked in the same enterprise; and, finally, that a descent on our quiet neighbors of Lower California has been planned in this city, and is now being put in execution. On the basis of the foregoing, a proposition has been made to request the commander of the station to send a vessel in war pursuit of Morshed, to arrest his revolutionary schemes, and preserve the State from being embroiled with her quiet neighbors."

The Governor in his message declares that the facts set forth have been verified by affidavits. If so, the case reveals a darker line than we have hitherto seen in the career of a man who has been mentioned, of a descent on Lower California, have been in this city for many days—long indeed previous to General Morshed's departure—but our citizens look upon plots of this nature as very stupid affairs, not worthy of notice, and they have treated the matter as such, and have not been alarmed. If Gen. Morshed's expedition is as very unmeaning and stupid as the foregoing account would lead us to believe, the measures of revolutionizing the State made to overthrow the Government have been taken to arrest his departure—not

the citizens are not averse to any attempt to disturb the amiable relations at present subsisting between our Government and that of Mexico, but simply because they would regard such an expedition as too grotesque for serious attention. In the event of the success of the project, the Mexican authorities will not treat it as serious. It is too far-fetched to be the subject of a diplomatic correspondence, or to lead to the shedding of blood."

SUMMARY EXECUTION OF FIVE MEXICANS.

The *Stockton Journal* of April 29th has the following account of another case of administration of Lynch law: "We learn from Mr. Scott, of Bonanza & Scott's Ferry, that on last Sunday forenoon, a band of five Mexicans, horse and saddle thieves, were arrested about four miles from their farm, on the San Joaquin. They were first seen passing Mr. David Patterson's ranch with fifty head of cattle, having the brands of R. Livermore, Doctor Marsh, and Senor Alvaro. When Mr. P. inquired if the cattle were for sale, they answered yes, and Mr. P. struck a bargain for them at \$25 per head, on condition that they would drive them to Mr. Lind's corral. They consented, and Mr. P., conscious they were stolen, dispatched messengers to his neighbors for aid. While they were driving the cattle into the corral, they saw the neighbors gathering, and, suspecting their object, started to fly. The crowd, however, got fairly started, another order was run a few hundred yards before they were taken, but the fifth thief, a party of a chase of over ten miles. He was finally captured and brought back, and the whole party was put under close confinement."

A jury of twenty citizens were summoned to try the accused, five of whom were present. The examination of the case, pronounced guilty, and left the punishment to the vote of the people of the neighborhood. Fifty men were present, who unanimously voted in favor of immediate execution, and twenty-four hours were allowed them to prepare. During this time they made a confession, acknowledging that they were engaged for some time past in robbing the ranches of the country, and left their punishment to the vote of the people of the neighborhood. Fifty men were present, who unanimously voted in favor of immediate execution, and twenty-four hours were allowed them to prepare. During this time they made a confession, acknowledging that they were engaged for some time past in robbing the ranches of the country, and left their punishment to the vote of the people of the neighborhood. 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